United Nations S/2000/1159

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to report that the Movement discussed the deteriorating situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and expressed its serious concern at the escalating number of deaths and injuries and the continuing excessive use of force by Israel. This situation constitutes a threat to the safety and well-being of the Palestinian people, as well as to the security of the whole region.

The Movement believes that it has become crucial to provide protection to the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation. In this regard, the important steps taken by the Movement's Security Council caucus to table a draft resolution pertaining to the deployment of a United Nations observer force is fully supported by the Movement.

I wish to appeal urgently to the Security Council to act in accordance with its mandate in the maintenance of international peace and security and to consider the expeditious adoption of the draft resolution.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

00-78516 (E) 061200

United Nations S/2000/1160

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of Zoran Zizic, President of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, relative to the deteriorating situation in the Ground Safety Zone in the Presevo Valley in southern Serbia, the constituent Republic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Mladenovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-78562 (E) 061200

Annex to the letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In their letters of 22 and 27 November 2000 addressed to your predecessors (see S/2000/1123), the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Vojislav Kostunica and the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Goran Svilanovic expressed deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Ground Safety Zone in the Presevo Valley in southern Serbia. It is an uncontestable fact that despite their clear obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement, KFOR and UNMIK have allowed large armed groups of Albanian terrorists from Kosovo and Metohija to enter the Ground Safety Zone and carry out armed attacks, including by heavy weapons, on lightly armed members of the police. On that occasion four policemen and one civilian were killed, while five policemen were gravely or lightly wounded. The local police were therefore compelled to abandon their positions in the Ground Safety Zone which, under the provisions of the Military-Technical Agreement, they are obliged to control.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in anticipation of adequate reaction by the Security Council and other influential international factors, has taken urgent diplomatic steps aimed at calming the situation and requested the most responsible international factors, primarily UNMIK and KFOR, to take appropriate measures in view of their responsibilities under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement. The Government leaned fully on the authority of the Security Council and the condemnation of these terrorist acts by the international community. However, it is its duty to note with regret that the situation in the field has not changed and that there is no effective prevention of the violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement, i.e., that no measures are being taken to compel the infiltrated armed groups to withdraw and disarm without delay.

The latest developments in Kosovo and Metohija indicate clearly that not only classic terrorist acts are at stake, but also political violence which should be stopped. Facts bear out that the overall security situation continues to deteriorate. According to the latest information, over 1,000 terrorists from the area of Kosovo and Metohija are still on the positions they have taken in the Ground Safety Zone from which they threaten the security of citizens and major routes in southern Serbia. At the same time communications of some tens of thousands of Serbs living in the eastern part of Kosovo and Metohija with other parts of Serbia have been cut off. The most recent escalation of violence in the Ground Safety Zone represents only the continuity of the terrorist activity begun after the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK to the area of Kosovo and Metohija. This is revealed by the following data: from 10 June 1999 to 5 December 2000, Albanian terrorists carried out about 400 armed attacks, provocations and raids in the Ground Safety Zone, more than 300 of them were attacks on Ministry of the Interior facilities and members and on civilian facilities; 19 persons were killed in those attacks, 8 civilians and 11 policemen; 39 policemen and 3 civilians were wounded; and 3 persons were abducted. These attacks have intensified, in particular since 1 June 2000, in which period over 280 attacks have been carried out.

It is evident that failure to take appropriate measures only encourages extremists in Kosovo and Metohija to speed up the process of ethnic cleansing of the Serbian and other non-Albanian population, thus preventing their return to Kosovo and Metohija, which moves us further away from the implementation of the main goals of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and threatens peace and security in the region even more.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains committed to the consistent implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement and, for its part, will continue to invest efforts in overcoming the serious problem through dialogue and in cooperation with the international community. The situation can be stabilized and deliberate attempts at spilling violence outside Kosovo and Metohija can be prevented only if international security and civil presences fulfil their mandate in its entirety in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects and requests it.

Considering the exceptional gravity of the situation, the Federal Government requests the Security Council urgently to consider this question again in the light of the deterioration of the situation in the Ground Safety Zone, to condemn most strongly the terrorist acts of armed Albanian extremists and to ask KFOR and UNMIK to take effective measures without delay in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) so as to compel terrorists to withdraw from the Ground Safety Zone and to have the regime in the Zone fully respected.

(*Signed*) Zoran **Zizic**

United Nations A/55/672–S/2000/1161

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 December 2000, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-78709 (E) 081200

Annex to the letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by a representative of the Greek Cypriot administration at the meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), held on 9 November 2000, under agenda item 86 (Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects), which distorts historical facts pertaining to the Cyprus issue and contains false allegations against my country. It is my duty to respond to these allegations and to put the record straight.

The Greek Cypriot representative has alleged that the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established "in 1964 following the first Turkish attempt to interfere in Cyprus". This allegation is grossly misleading. The truth is that Turkey, as a guarantor power under the 1960 Agreements, exercised utmost restraint and patience in the face of massive provocations and atrocities by the Greek Cypriot side between 1963 and 1974. It is a well-documented fact that UNFICYP was established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and dispatched to the island in order to prevent the massacre of the Turkish Cypriot people at the hands of the Greek Cypriots. An earlier intervention by the British forces in Cyprus was also designed to stop violence following the Greek Cypriot onslaught against defenceless Turkish Cypriots throughout the island. The record of a meeting held between the then British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the United States Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, on 26 January 1964 is revealing. At this meeting, the Commonwealth Secretary Duncan Sandys summarized the situation as follows: " ... British forces had gone into Cyprus because they were the closest 'fire brigade' available. If they had not done so, there would probably have been a massacre of the Turkish Cypriots ... ." (Public Record Office, PREM 11/4704). Unfortunately, massacres did take place despite the involvement of the British forces, as George W. Ball, the United States Under-Secretary of State at the time, who visited the island in February 1964, records in his memoirs: "Three or four vignettes of my Cyprus days stand out sharply in my memory. A massacre took place in Limassol on the south coast in which, as I recall, about fifty Turkish Cypriots were killed, in some cases by bulldozers crushing their flimsy houses." (*The Past Has Another Pattern*, p. 341). Furthermore, Mr. Ball recalls having reported to Washington, D.C. at the time that " ... The Greek Cypriots ... do not want a peacekeeping force; they just want to be left alone to kill Turkish Cypriots." (ibid., p. 345).

The Greek Cypriot representative has referred to the legitimate Turkish intervention in Cyprus in 1974 as an "invasion". I would like to emphasize that Turkey intervened in Cyprus, in accordance with her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, following the Greek-Greek Cypriot coup d'état in July 1974, the aim of which was the annexation of the island by Greece. Turkish intervention not only prevented the colonization of the island by Greece but also the annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot people at the hands of the Greek Cypriots and the invading Greek troops.

The Greek Cypriot administration is attempting once again to misrepresent the realities on the island by setting aside the above-mentioned reasons for UNFICYP's arrival on the island as well as the events which led to the Turkish intervention. The fact of the matter is that the Greek Cypriot administration, using its usurped title of

the "government of Cyprus", not only prevented UNFICYP from carrying out its functions but also took advantage of UNFICYP's presence on the island in implementing its plans for the persecution of the Turkish Cypriot people. The following report in the British daily newspaper *The Guardian* of 10 August 1964 was pertinent to the subject: "The President's [Makarios] sincerity in its dealings with the United Nations has been questionable for a long time. He would not permit the United Nations forces to disarm civilians; he would not permit them to control or even to witness the furtive, nocturnal reinforcements of the Greek Cypriot forces. As lately as yesterday his men were preventing the United Nations from evacuating Turkish women and children from villages where their lives were in danger. ... The Government of Cyprus used the United Nations presence on the island as a cloak for its own warlike preparations."

The Greek Cypriot representative has also tried to make an issue out of the situation in the village of Akyar in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in order to exploit it for political purposes. I would like to reiterate that the establishment of a checkpoint at Akyar is a step taken within our own territory in the context of the measures vis-à-vis our relations with UNFICYP after the adoption of resolution 1303 (2000) by the Security Council on 14 June 2000, without the addendum to the Secretary-General's relevant report, which refers to the indispensable principle of the consent of both parties in extending the mandate of the Force. This principle is also underlined in the Brahimi report (A/55/305-S/2000/809) in paragraph 48:

> "The Panel concurs that consent of the local parties, impartiality and use of force only in self-defence should remain the bedrock principles of peacekeeping ... "

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus will continue to insist on a settlement on the basis of two states in order to prevent the usurpation, once again, of the title of a future partnership in Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot side. A settlement on the basis of two states not only reflects the realities of the island but also respects the sovereign and equal rights of both peoples as well as their security interests. The denial of the equal and sovereign rights of the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot side constitutes a major impediment to a settlement in Cyprus. It is up to the international community to remove this obstacle towards peace and stability in the island.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/55/673-S/2000/1162

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 27
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a communiqué issued by the Presidency of the Republic of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria regarding the forthcoming signing of the Peace Accord between Eritrea and Ethiopia, scheduled in Algiers on 12 December 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have it issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-78666 (E) 071200 071200

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

Communiqué

The President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, has invited the President of the State of Eritrea, Mr. Isaias Afwerki, and the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi, to sign a peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea at Algiers on 12 December 2000.

The signing of the peace agreement will take place in a solemn ceremony, to which high-level representatives of the United States of America and the European Union, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other eminent guests have also been invited.

This major development, an outgrowth of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed at Algiers on 18 June 2000, is the result of intense efforts on the part of the President of the Republic under the mandate which the Conference of OAU Heads of State and Government renewed at its thirty-sixth ordinary session held in Lomé from 10 to 12 July 2000.

These efforts, pursued with the active support of the United States of America and in consultation with the European Union, OAU and the United Nations, have culminated in significant advances which led to the elaboration of the text of an agreement acceptable to both parties, after admittedly arduous but nonetheless fruitful discussions, not only in Algiers and Washington but also in Addis Ababa and Asmara.

This outcome, due first and foremost to the availability, cooperation and spirit of compromise demonstrated by these two brother countries, and in particular by President Isaias Afwerki and Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, is also the product of the perfect coordination that has marked the mediation efforts of OAU and its partners.

Algiers, 6 December 2000

United Nations S/2000/1163

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the meeting of the self-proclaimed republics held in Tiraspol, a city in the separatist region of Transdniestria, Moldova, on 20-22 November 2000.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Peter **Chkheidze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-78739 (E) 071200

Annex to the letter dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Georgia

On 20-22 November 2000 a meeting of the representatives of self-proclaimed republics on the territory of the former Soviet Union was held in Tiraspol, a separatist region of Moldova. The so-called Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali, the separatist regions of Georgia, participated in the meeting.

The Tiraspol meeting was yet another attempt of the illegitimate regimes to overcome the crises suffered by these regions due to the course chosen by separatists. The meeting will, at the least, negatively influence the negotiations process and create new barriers to timely and comprehensive resolution of the conflict.

In light of the introduction of the visa regime between Georgia and the Russian Federation, the Tiraspol meeting highlights the dangers associated with the intention of the Russian side to establish unilaterally the simplified border-crossing for the separatist regions in Georgia (S/2000/1122). Such unilateral actions are clear violations of the sovereign rights of Georgia and contradict universally recognized principals and norms of international law.

The Tiraspol meeting is a clear indication of what type of "humanitarian considerations" are contemplated under the intention to introduce the simplified near border-crossing. It also merits consideration that the majority of the so-called leadership of the separatists are citizens of the Russian Federation and hold Russian passports to move free on its territory and receive visas as Russian citizens to represent the separatist regimes abroad.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regrets that the Russian Federation, a participant of the conflict resolution negotiations, a member of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Security Council, a country that has suffered itself from aggressive separatism, is choosing, in stark contrast to common interests, an unfit course of relations between the two countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia is calling upon the international community, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to give an appropriate assessment to the Tiraspol meeting, which undermines the values of the United Nations and threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

United Nations S/2000/1164

Security Council

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7 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 7 December 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 4 December 2000, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-78751 (E) 071200

Annex

Letter dated 4 December 2000 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on Stabilization Force operations. I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) George **Robertson**

Enclosure

Monthly report to the Security Council on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. Over the reporting period (13 October-12 November), there were approximately 23,500 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from all the NATO allies and from 15 non-NATO countries. Stabilization Force (SFOR) troops continued to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance operations by means of ground and air patrols. Other operations included area security, monitoring the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, monitoring the Entity Armed Forces (EAF), conducting weapons storage site inspections, providing support to the international organizations in theatre and collecting weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest.

2. Elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place peacefully on 11 November. SFOR maintained a safe and secure environment and assisted the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in its supervision of the elections by providing intelligence support, a rapid response capability, an enhanced security environment, limited equipment support, an exchange of liaison officers and 24-hour joint operational centre staffing, both at SFOR and at OSCE.

3. SFOR troops continued to monitor compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), which prohibits the transport of weapons into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by providing an intensified presence on the ground. No violations were reported.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

4. The situation in theatre remained calm and stable throughout the reporting period, with the entities in substantial compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement.

5. On 10 October, SFOR supported the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) in inspecting buildings belonging to the local police in Livno, Glamoc, Kupres and Tomislavgrad (Multi-National Division (MND) South West). During the inspections, a number of weapons were confiscated, along with explosives, communications equipment and anti-personnel mines.

6. On 19 October, approximately 800 Bosnian Serb students held a demonstration in Brcko (MND North) and marched on the OSCE building there, demanding segregated schools and increased police protection for Serbs. During the demonstration, stones were thrown at SFOR troops, and around a dozen buildings were vandalized. Fifteen protestors were arrested during the demonstration, which ended in the early afternoon.

7. On 25 October, a weapons cache, consisting of 1,400 cases, each containing 1,000 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, was discovered near Vlasenica in MND North. The ammunition is thought to have lain there undisturbed since the 1992-1995 war.

8. Over the period, SFOR troops conducted 69 weapons storage site inspections. No violations were reported.

9. SFOR troops monitored 640 training and movement activities: 347 Bosnian Serb; 124 Bosniac; 44 Bosnian Croat; and 125 Federation.

10. To date in 2000, approximately 736,041 square metres of land have been cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance. There are currently 46 EAF de-mining teams in operation.

Cooperation with international organizations

11. Within capabilities and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, including the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the IPTF, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the Office of the High Representative (OHR), OSCE and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

12. SFOR continues to support OHR in its efforts to establish common institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At its 14 October meeting, the Standing Committee on Military Matters (SCMM) failed to achieve progress on the establishment of an enhanced SCMM staff. The High Representative has since written to the Entity Authorities to press for early action in this respect. On 26 October, further discussions took place in the Joint Military Committee on the topic of EAF restructuring.

13. SFOR continues to work with UNHCR to facilitate the return of displaced persons and refugees and is heavily involved in the overall planning of returns within the Reconstruction and Returns Task Force. SFOR is also supporting the sustainability of resettlement sites for displaced persons and refugees over the winter period.

Outlook

14. Isolated acts of violence are likely to continue, especially in connection with the return of refugees and displaced persons.

United Nations S/2000/1165

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 5 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 26 November to 2 December 2000 they carried out 212 sorties, 100 of them from Saudi Arabia, 74 from Kuwait and 38 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-78757 (E) 081200 081200

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 212 sorties in the period from 26 November to 2 December 2000, 100 of them from Saudi Arabia, 74 from Kuwait and 38 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 38 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1830 hours on 27 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2030 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1818 hours on 28 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2020 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 174 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0930 hours on 26 November 2000, United States and British F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1055 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1135 hours on 27 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Najaf, Hayy, Afak, Ukhaydir, Ali al-Gharbi and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1055 hours on 28 November 2000, United States and British F-4, F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti

territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 18 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Basrah, Salman, Lasaf, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Razzazah, Ukhaydir, Najaf, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Rifa'i and Hayy areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1310 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0755 hours on 29 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 missions, 30 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Ar'ar, Abyad, Muqr al-Na'am, Nukhayb, Rahhaliyah, Salman, Taqtaqanah, Qal'at Sukkar and Qal'at Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1650 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1358 hours on 30 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Lasaf, Rahhaliyah, Ali al-Gharbi, Nu'maniyah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 0920 hours on 2 December 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Basrah, Salman, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Samawah, Rumaythah, Qurnah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Nukhayb and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1055 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials seeking to defend the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this

illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against civilian targets and Iraqi civilian installations, the Government of Iraq urges you to perform your assigned duties with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/1166

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 6 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the actions of the agencies and offices of the United Nations involved in the electricity sector in Iraq's three northern governorates, which violate the letter and spirit of the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the United Nations, and to the manifest waste of Iraq's resources caused by the approval of economically and environmentally inappropriate projects in the area without consultation with the Government of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-78775 (E) 081200 081200

Annex to the letter dated 7 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you know, the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the United Nations (S/1996/356) makes frequent reference to the need for due regard to Iraq's sovereignty and the integrity of its population at the national level. Iraq's agreement to the implementation of humanitarian projects in the three northern governorates by United Nations entities acting on behalf of the Iraqi Government was conditional on the respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq that was affirmed in the memorandum of understanding itself. I refer in this connection to paragraph 1 of annex I to the memorandum of understanding, which makes this affirmation, and to its paragraph 2, which states that:

> "The United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programme shall collect and analyse pertinent information on humanitarian needs in the three northern governorates. On the basis of that information, the programme will determine the humanitarian requirements of the three northern governorates for discussion with the Government of Iraq and subsequent incorporation in the distribution plan. ..."

I now bring to your attention a flagrant violation of this principle and thus of the provisions of the memorandum of understanding itself. It is that the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme, which are entrusted by the United Nations with the management of the electricity sector in the northern region, have concluded contracts for the purchase of three diesel-operated plants for the generation of electric power. They did so despite the fact that Mr. Benon V. Sevan, Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, at a meeting held on 23 June 1999, and the United Nations representatives involved, at meetings held at the Electricity Authority on 19 and 20 June and 1 July 1999 in the presence of Mr. Sevan and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were directly and unambiguously informed by the Director of the Iraqi Electricity Authority that Iraq had not approved the importation of these plants for certain technical and practical reasons. The reasons are that:

(a) They cause very serious environmental pollution;

(b) They cannot be used for baseload purposes in the electricity system and lack the exchange capacity to transmit such loads;

(c) They lack the capacity to transmit electric power over long distances;

(d) They have a high operating cost.

For these reasons, such plants are much less reliable than the gas-operated plants that the aforesaid Iraqi authorities proposed should be imported instead. This proposal too was not given any consideration. Moreover, the plants in question were bought at exorbitant prices that were more than 200 per cent of their true value. There was also no consultation, even with regard to the properties of the fuel necessary to operate the generators or the extent to which it would be possible to make it available in Iraq.

I should like to place on record a strong protest by the Government of Iraq at the conduct of the United Nations entities involved in the electricity sector, which is promoting manifest waste of Iraq's assets on projects that are not economically viable. I do so in particular because it would be possible to utilize these large-scale resources in order to strengthen the productive capacities of the electricity sector as a whole in all parts of Iraq, including the northern region. I therefore ask you in your capacity as sponsor of the memorandum of understanding to draw the attention of all the accredited agencies in Iraq, especially those responsible for the implementation (on behalf of the Government of Iraq) of programmes in Iraq's northern governorates, to proceed in accordance with the mechanism for full coordination with the Iraqi agencies, each in its area of competence, and in such a manner as to preserve the resources resulting from the memorandum of understanding in order to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and avoid wasting them on items that only serve the narrow interests of certain traders and the beneficiaries of practices that are incompatible with the provisions of the memorandum of understanding and with the nature of the basic objective that it endeavours to achieve.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/1167

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 34 of my report to the Security Council dated 20 July 2000 (S/2000/718), in which I expressed my intention to appoint a senior official to be based in Beirut and help coordinate United Nations activities with regard to the South of Lebanon.

I have now decided to appoint Staffan de Mistura to undertake the corresponding function, at the level of Assistant Secretary-General, as my Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon. He will be succeeding Rolf Göran Knutsson, who has been reassigned to Geneva. Mr. de Mistura will be working in close coordination with the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Terje Roed-Larsen, and will take up his assignment in Beirut at the beginning of January 2001.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-78811 (E) 081200

United Nations S/2000/1168

Security Council

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8 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 8 December 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 December 2000 (S/2000/1167) concerning your decision to appoint Staffan de Mistura as your Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**
President of the Security Council

00-78817 (E) 081200

United Nations S/2000/1169

Security Council

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8 December 2000

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Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith as an annex to this letter the cases of violations by Iraq of the terms of the ceasefire between the two countries from 18 March until 23 March 2000.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hadi **Nejad-Hosseinian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-78884 (E) 081200

Annex to the letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

1. On 18 March 2000, at 0300 hours, agents belonging to the terrorist Mojahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MKO) fired two M.M.81 mortar shells from inside Iraqi territory at the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 89000-09000 coordinates of the Kouh Goutappeh map, on a scale of 1:50 000, which fell silent when Iranian forces returned fire.

2. On 20 March 2000, at 1900 hours, four armed bandits and drug traffickers who intended to illegally enter the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 78000-65000 coordinates of the Gharb-e-Hoveizeh map, on a scale of 1:5 000, encountered the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the Course of the ensuing clashes, two of the bandits were killed and two others fled the Iraqi territory.

3. On 23 March 2000, at 2030 hours, MKO agents who intended to illegally enter the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran fired at Iranian forces at the 25000-94000 coordinates of the Nahr-e-Anbar map, on a scale of 1:50 000, but fled into Iraqi territory when Iranian forces returned fire.

4. On 21 March 2000, at 2250 hours, some anonymous, probably MKO, agents who intended to illegally enter the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 40000-58000 coordinates of the Yabis map, on a scale of 1:50 000, were forced to flee into Iraqi territory when Iranian forces fired at them.

5. On 15 March 2000, at 1645, 1705 and 1715 hours, three Iraqi military boats were spotted patrolling at the 60500-17000 coordinates of the Nahr-e-alishir map, on a scale of 1:50 000.

6. On 18 February 2000, at 1700 hours, a white-painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying three passengers was spotted patrolling at the 63000-16000 coordinates of the Nahr-e-alishir map, on a scale of 1:50 000.

7. On 27 March 2000, at 1730 hours, a grey-painted single-engine boat belonging to the Iraqi intelligence service carrying two passengers dressed in civilian clothes was spotted patrolling at the 54500-21000 coordinates of the Fav map, on a scale of 1:50 000.

8. On 27 March 2000, at 1820 hours, a blue-painted single-engine Iraqi patrol boat carrying two armed passengers was spotted patrolling at the 58400-18000 coordinates of the Fav map, on a scale of 1:50 000.

9. On 27 March 2000, at 1840 hours, a white-and-blue-painted double-engine Iraqi military boat was spotted patrolling at the 60300-17000 coordinates of the Nahr-e-alishir map, on a scale of 1:50 000.

10. On 29 March 2000, at 0950 hours, one Iraqi construction vehicle and four trucks were spotted at work at the 53000-21000 coordinates of the Fav map, on a scale of 1:50 000.

11. On 29 March 2000, at 1330 hours, three Iraqi soldiers who intended to illegally enter the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran encountered an Iranian patrol unit at the 43000-61000 coordinates of the Naft-Shahr map, on a scale of 1:50 000. In the course of the ensuing clashes, one of the Iraqi soldiers, by the name of Qhasem

Jedeh, was killed and the other two fled into Iraqi territory. The body as well as the personal belongings of the dead Iraqi soldier, including his leather purse, military service discharge certificate and leave permit issued by the Khaneqhein Oil Company, were delivered to Iranian police authorities.

12. On 31 March 2000, at 1900 hours, an Iraqi by the name of Khalaf Saedi who had illegally entered the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran while carrying a Kalashnikov was arrested by the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 71500-92000 coordinates of the Saidieh map on a scale of 1:50 000.

13. On 23 March 2000, at 0310 hours, a group of MKO agents who intended to sabotage the equipment of Iranian border guards at the 40000-49000 coordinates of the Yabis map, on a scale of 1:50 000, fled into Iraqi territory when Iranian forces opened fire at them.

United Nations S/2000/1170

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Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the translation into English of a note verbale dated 22 November 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hadi **Nejad-Hosseinian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-78890 (E) 081200

Annex to the letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 22 November 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

1. On 21 October 2000, at 2200 hours, a group of four terrorists of the terrorist Mojahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MKO) launched 14 rounds of 82mm mortar attacks into a residential area in northern Tehran, causing material damage to a number of citizens.

2. On 22 October 2000, the members of the aforementioned organization launched eight rounds of 60mm mortar attacks into the Abass Abad area in Tehran, causing injuries and material damage to a number of citizens.

In view of the fact that the above acts of terrorism are organized and planned in the headquarters of the said organization in Iraqi territory, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, lodging its strong protest with the Government of the Republic of Iraq, holds that Government responsible for those acts and their consequences.